

**CITY COUNCIL – BOROUGH ASSEMBLY
JOINT WORK SESSION AGENDA**

Tuesday, February 28, 2012
Assembly Chambers
7:30 p.m.
(Borough Chairing)

Joint work sessions are informal meetings of the Borough Assembly and City Council where elected officials discuss issues that affect both Borough and City governments and residents. Although additional items not listed on the joint work session agenda are sometimes discussed when introduced by elected officials, staff, or members of the public, no formal action is taken at joint work sessions and items that require formal action are placed on a regular Borough Assembly and/or City Council meeting agenda. Public comments at work sessions are NOT considered part of the official record. Public comments intended for the “official record” should be made at a regular Borough Assembly or City Council meeting.

Public Comments (limited to 3 minutes each)

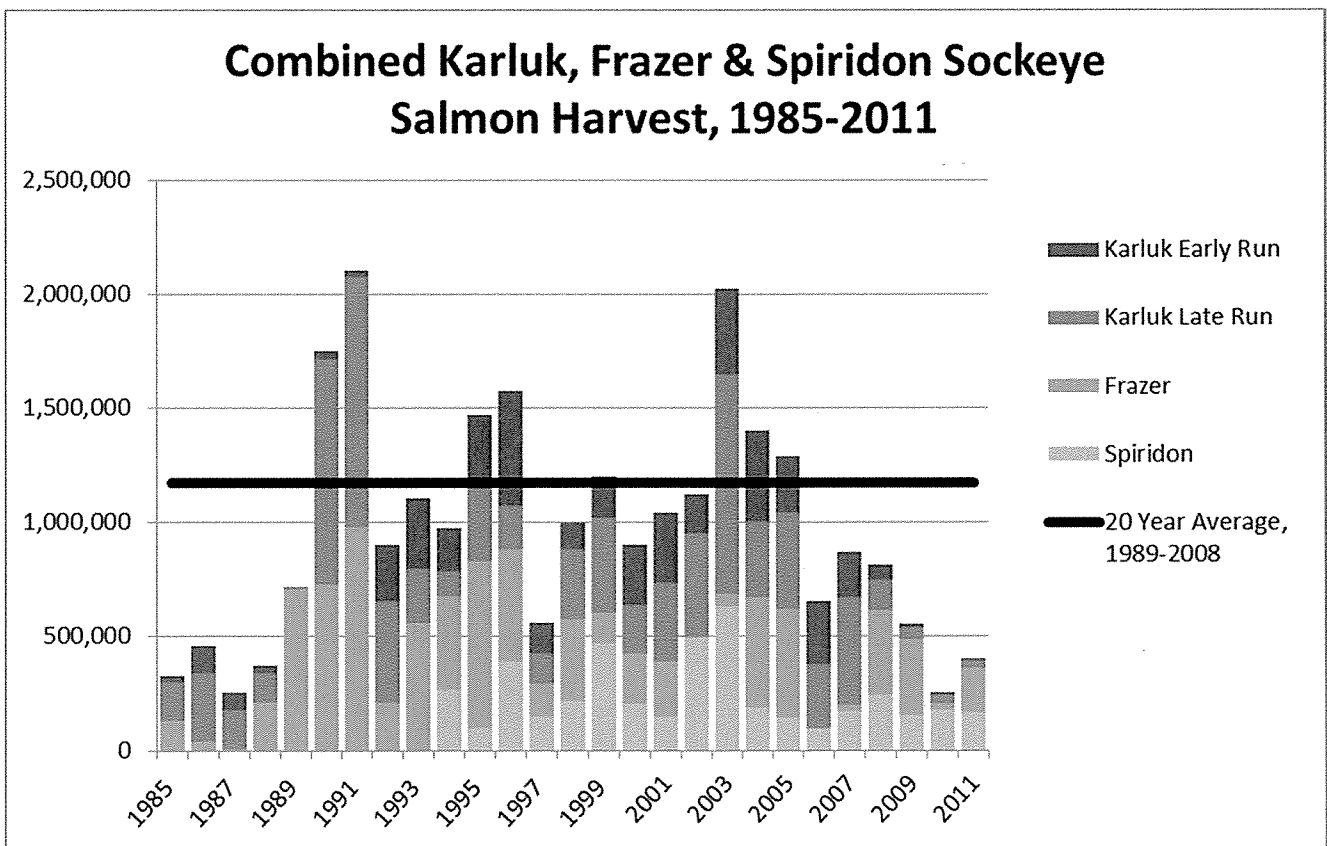
Agenda Items

1. Fisheries Report and Overview of Fisheries Issues and Regulations– Denby Lloyd.. (No Backup)
2. Lake Nutrient Enrichment Projects Presentation – Gary Byrne, Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association2
3. Consolidation – Donna Hurley 18
4. Crew Data Project – Councilmember Haines (No Backup)
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BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR KODIAK LAKE NUTRIENT ENRICHMENT PROJECTS

Why is KRAA proposing lake nutrient enrichment?

Three prominent Kodiak sockeye salmon nursery lakes have suffered substantial declines in productivity over the past decade. The following chart illustrates the combined commercial harvest of sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk, Frazer, and Spiridon systems since 1985. The static line across the chart represents the 20-year average of that harvest from 1989-2008, approximately 1.2 million fish. The last time the combined Karluk, Frazer, and Spiridon sockeye salmon harvest met this threshold was in 2005, and by 2010, the sockeye harvest had dropped to just a quarter of a million. The difference between the 2010 harvest and the 1989-2008 average was over 900,000 sockeye salmon. At an average weight of 4.5 to 5.5 lbs/fish, that would be approximately 4.5 million pounds, and at 2010 prices, KRAA estimates that the harvest gap amounted to approximately \$6.25 million in lost ex-vessel value. Our island economy further suffered the loss of revenue that would have been realized when the fish were processed, resold, and shipped out of Kodiak. The slight uptick in the 2011 harvest illustrated in the chart is attributable to an increase in sockeye salmon returning to Frazer Lake; the 2011 Karluk and Spiridon runs were consistent with recent poor production.

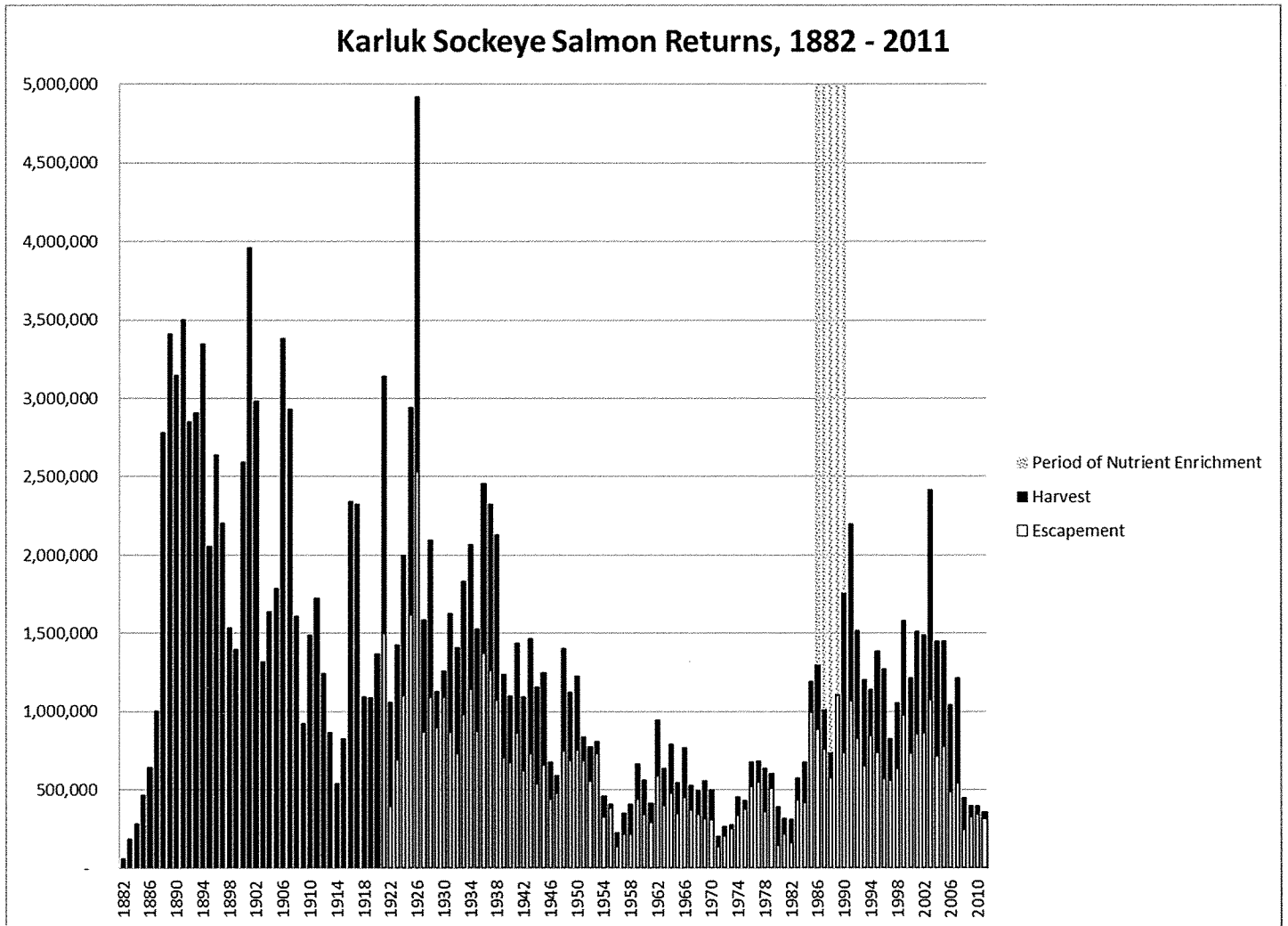


Of the three systems, Karluk has demonstrated the biggest drop in productivity, and the McDowell Group is currently developing a report on the economic impacts of that system's collapse (when complete, the report will be available from KRAA upon request). It must not be overlooked that ADF&G manages the westside Kodiak salmon fishery in order to meet Karluk escapement goals for sockeye salmon; thus, when Karluk sockeye runs are weak, the fishery remains closed, and the opportunity to harvest other salmon stocks is also lost. In this way, the impact of poor Karluk sockeye returns is compounded. If system productivity remains depressed, the economic and other losses to our community will be revisited annually.

In 2009, largely in response to the 2008 Karluk sockeye salmon crash, the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association (KRAA) contracted Golder Associates to conduct an analysis of seventeen sockeye salmon nursery lakes on the Kodiak Archipelago. For the three systems of primary concern (Karluk, Frazer, and Spiridon lakes) the Golder limnologist's evaluation recommended a program of lake nutrient enrichment as a viable and cost-effective method of restoring productivity and increasing sockeye salmon returns (the Golder report, *Kodiak Lake Fertilization Data Review Outline* and *Karluk Lake Nutrient Enrichment Project Proposal*, is available from KRAA). Lake nutrient enrichment (also called lake fertilization), stimulates system productivity from the bottom up, providing essential nutrients to increase algae growth, which provides a richer forage base for zooplankton, which in turn provides more abundant feed for fish – targeting in this case juvenile sockeye salmon. Nutrient enrichment is an established method of enhancing and rehabilitating sockeye salmon runs, and is used in Alaska, British Columbia, and the Pacific Northwest. In fact, in cooperation with the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (KNWR), Kodiak Island Borough, and KRAA, the Alaska Department of Fish and & Game (ADF&G) employed nutrient enrichment in Karluk Lake from 1986-1990 and Frazer Lake from 1988-1992, and these projects contributed to the strong returns enjoyed through the 1990s.

KRAA wishes to implement nutrient enrichment in Karluk, Frazer, and Spiridon lakes, and has approached ADF&G and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for assistance in determining an appropriate process by which to achieve this objective. ADF&G has conducted many lake nutrient enrichment projects, including programs in Karluk and Frazer lakes, but does not possess permitting authority over lake nutrient enrichment projects. As the three lakes of concern are situated within the KNWR (Frazer and Spiridon lakes are wholly within the Refuge, Karluk is bounded by lands of the Refuge and Koniag, Inc.), the USFWS has determined that the project is subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process prior to permitting and implementation, and that each lake should be permitted separately. Karluk Lake is the first of the three systems for which KRAA has developed a proposal for lake nutrient enrichment. Proposals and additional information is available on the KRAA website: <http://www.kraakodiak.org/lakeenrichment.shtml>.

A few notes specific to Karluk Lake sockeye salmon



Karluk sockeye salmon returns began to decline following the advent of commercial fishing in the late 1800s, and declined steadily decade after decade from at least the 1920s through the 1970s. Research showed Karluk Lake productivity to be limited by low levels of the essential nutrient phosphorus, the majority of which had been previously introduced to the system by the decomposing carcasses of spawned-out sockeye salmon. A program of lake nutrient enrichment was considered in the early 1980s, and implemented 1986-1990, by ADF&G. Karluk sockeye salmon returns improved concurrently with the program, and remained at improved levels until the 2008 crash.

The restored productivity of Karluk Lake ended rather suddenly. A primary cause of the decline is generally agreed to have been sockeye salmon overescapement of the system. Total Karluk Lake early-run and late-run sockeye salmon escapement exceeded the upper boundary of the ADF&G biological escapement goal range in 1999, 2001, 2002, and, most

notably, in 2003. Negative trends in system productivity later in the decade, at each level of the food web (phytoplankton, zooplankton, fish), closely track the development of the brood year 2002 and 2003 sockeye salmon:

1. Karluk Lake zooplankton biomass fell precipitously between 2003 and 2005, concurrent with the entry and residence of the brood year 2002 and 2003 sockeye salmon fry into the freshwater rearing environment. Zooplankton are a primary food source of juvenile sockeye salmon, and the negative impact of intense top-down pressure (predation) on the zooplankton community is well documented. Overgrazing of the zooplankton standing crop by abundant juvenile sockeye salmon would have caused it to decline. The documented decline of Karluk Lake's zooplankton standing crop is consistent with a model of overgrazing by juvenile sockeye salmon following large escapements. Adult sockeye salmon escapements were also strong in 2004 and 2005, and resulting juveniles from those brood years likely applied continued top-down pressure on the already diminished zooplankton community.

2. A strong negative trend in Karluk Lake juvenile sockeye salmon biomass became apparent in 2005 and 2006. The number of outmigrating sockeye smolt in those years was low relative to previous years and to the magnitude of their parental escapements. An unusually high proportion of outmigrants were three-year old smolt which is indicative of insufficient forage, as undersized juvenile sockeye will remain in fresh water for an additional year prior to smolting. Most troubling, however, was the remarkably small size of the smolt. In 2006, the weights of both two-year and three-year smolt was approximately half of the historic average for their age class, and registered the smallest size on record since data began to be collected in the 1920s. These data suggest that the severely reduced zooplankton forage base had a negative impact on juvenile sockeye salmon productivity.

3. Adult sockeye salmon returns to Karluk Lake in 2008 fell precipitously from the levels of previous years and remained depressed in 2009 and 2010: Total sockeye salmon returns to Karluk in 2008-2011 were down approximately 70%, and harvest down approximately 83%, from the previous 20-year average. A strong positive relationship between sockeye salmon smolt size and marine survival is well established, and the poor adult run of 2008 is consistent with the low smolt count and poor smolt condition recorded in 2006. Although there has not been a Karluk sockeye smolt enumeration project since 2006, adult return numbers for four and five year old fish from brood years 2004 and 2005 do not suggest a trend of increasing productivity in either adult returns or in return-per-spawner ratios.

4. Subsequent to the poor 2008 Karluk sockeye salmon run, the 2009 concentration of the essential nutrient phosphorus in Karluk Lake was found to be low relative to both recent and long-term historic levels, and in 2010 phosphorus concentration declined further. Decomposing adult sockeye salmon carcasses are a major contributor of phosphorus and other nutrients to freshwater systems, and nutrient concentrations will be diminished in years

following poor sockeye salmon escapement. The 2010 Karluk Lake areal phosphorus load is among the lowest in the 2,200 year paleolimnological record.

5. Karluk Lake concentrations of the algal pigment chlorophyll a, which are monitored to estimate phytoplankton abundance, were also recorded at depressed levels in 2009 and 2010. This is not unexpected, as low nutrient levels are a limiting factor in lake primary productivity, and Karluk Lake productivity has been identified as nutrient limited. The 2010 mean chlorophyll a concentration represents a drop of over 55% from the average of available data for the twenty year period 1989-2008.

The recent decline in Karluk productivity (2002-present) has, thus far, involved two generations of sockeye salmon. Three consecutive years of depressed escapement (2008-2010) have reduced the introduction of marine-derived nutrients from sockeye salmon carcasses, and the base of the food web (phytoplankton) remains depleted. Karluk Lake productivity is likely to remain depressed until current conditions of nutrient limitation are improved. Thus, KRAA is proposing a program of nutrient enrichment.

Introduced by: Borough Assembly
Requested by: Kodiak Region
Aquaculture Association
Drafted by: Kodiak Region Aquaculture
Association
Introduced on: 03/03/2011
Adopted on:

**KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH
RESOLUTION NO. FY 2011-22**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH ASSEMBLY
SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LAKE FERTILIZATION OF KARLUK,
FRAZER, AND SPIRIDON LAKES BY THE KODIAK REGIONAL
AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION AS A SALMON REHABILITATION AND
ENHANCEMENT METHOD**

WHEREAS, the Kodiak Management Area salmon fishermen and the Kodiak Island Borough have benefited greatly from salmon enhancement and rehabilitation programs; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has a Lake Fertilization Policy built upon strong scientific research and intended to protect wild salmon populations and habitat; and

WHEREAS, there is a strong body of scientific literature recognizing lake fertilization as an effective method of improving sockeye salmon habitat and production; and

WHEREAS, lake fertilization has been successfully implemented by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association to rehabilitate and enhance sockeye salmon production of multiple Kodiak Archipelago Lakes in the past; and

WHEREAS, lake fertilization projects have contributed to sustainable fisheries and economic development that directly benefits Kodiak sport, subsistence, and commercial fishermen, seafood processors, and the Borough government, which receives raw fish tax revenues; and

WHEREAS, a number of Kodiak Archipelago lakes which have historically been major sockeye salmon producers are currently in a depressed state of production; and

WHEREAS, among those depressed systems, Karluk, Frazer, and Spiridon lakes have been identified as having strong potential for substantially increased sockeye salmon production if lake fertilization projects are initiated; and

WHEREAS, the depressed sockeye production of these lakes has a devastating effect on Kodiak's west side and south end salmon fisheries and negative impact on the Borough economy and the five villages in the area; and

WHEREAS, through the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association, Kodiak Management Area salmon fishermen have committed significant funding to lake fertilization to restore these fisheries; and

WHEREAS, the Borough has a history of providing support and funding for fisheries development, and specifically for fertilization of Karluk and Frazer lakes; and

WHEREAS, local government support is a key factor in the State Legislature's consideration of support and potential funding for local projects; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH supports lake fertilization as a salmon rehabilitation and enhancement method and supports the implementation of lake fertilization of Karluk, Frazer, and Spiridon lakes by the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association as soon as possible; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, THAT THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH is committed to educating the community about the need, the benefits, and the safety of lake fertilization projects and will submit letters of support for these projects to State and Federal legislators and appropriate governmental agencies; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, THAT THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH supports the efforts of Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association to obtain from the U.S. Department of Interior a NEPA waiver, categorical exclusion, or statutory exemption for the proposed projects, or otherwise facilitate an expedited review and permitting process, so that lake fertilization can be implemented as early as May 2011; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, THAT THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH will allocate matching funds of up to \$50,000 to Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association lake fertilization projects and will seek to procure additional funding for these projects from the State of Alaska.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, COMMUNITY, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Designated Legislative Grant Program
Grant Agreement

Grant Agreement Number 12-DC-541		Amount of State Funds \$ 720,000.00	
Encumbrance Number/AR/Lapse Date /31521 / 6/30/2016		Project Title Lake Nutrient Enrichment Project	
Grantee		Department Contact Person	
Name Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association		Name Nancy Pierce	
Street/PO Box 104 Center Ave, Ste 205		Title Grants Administrator	
City/State/Zip Kodiak, AK 99615		Street/PO Box PO Box 110809	
Contact Person Kevin Brennan, Executive Director kraa@gci.net		City/State/Zip Juneau, Alaska 99811-0809	
Phone 907-486-6555	Fax 907-486-4105	Phone (907) 465-2023	Fax (907) 465-5867

AGREEMENT

The Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Division of Community and Regional Affairs (hereinafter 'Department') and Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association (hereinafter 'Grantee') agree as set forth herein.

Section I. The Department shall pay the Grantee for the performance of the project work under the terms outlined in this agreement. The amount of the payment is based upon project expenses incurred, which are authorized under this Agreement. In no event shall the payment exceed **\$720,000.00**.

Section II. The Grantee shall perform all of the work required by this Agreement.

Section III. The work to be performed under this agreement begins **7/1/2011** and shall be completed no later than **6/30/2016**.

Section IV. The agreement consists of this page and the following:

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment A: Scope of Work
1. Project Description
 2. Project Budget
 3. Project Narrative
 4. Project Management/Reporting
 5. Forms Packet
- Attachment B: Payment Method
Attachment C: Standard Provisions

APPENDICES

- Appendix A: Audit Regulations
Appendix B: Audit Compliance Supplement
Appendix B2: Insurance
Appendix C: State Laws and Regulations
Appendix D: Special Requirements and Assurances for Federally Funded Projects (if applicable)
Appendix E: Site Control
Appendix F: State Fire Marshal Review

AMENDMENTS: Any fully executed amendments to this Agreement

Grantee		Department	
Signature 		Signature	
Printed Name and Title Kevin Brennan, Executive Director		Printed Name and Title Jolene Julian, Grants Administrator III	
Date 8-22-11		Date	

Reviewed by:



STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
COMMUNITY AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Division of Community and Regional Affairs
Grants Section

RECEIVED
8/19/11

Sean Parnell, Governor
Susan K. Bell, Commissioner
Scott Ruby, Director

August 16, 2011

Kevin Brennan, Executive Director
Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association
104 Center Ave, Ste 205
Kodiak, AK 99615

Re: FY12 Designated Legislative Grant Agreement # 12-DC-541

Enclosed you will find a Grant Agreement between the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association and the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development for use towards Lake Nutrient Enrichment Project.

After you have reviewed the grant agreement and approved of its contents, please sign and return the full agreement via U.S. Mail. I will return a fully executed copy of the grant agreement to you for your files after I secure the appropriate Department signature.

Please feel free to contact me at 907-465-2023 if you have questions regarding this grant agreement or implementation of your project. I'd like to wish you every success as you proceed with this important community development activity.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Nancy Pierce".

Nancy Pierce
Grants Administrator II

Enclosure: Grant Agreement

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Division of Commercial Fisheries

SEAN PARNELL, GOVERNOR

1255 W. 8TH Street
P.O. BOX 115526
JUNEAU, AK 99811-5526

PHONE: (907) 267-2324
FAX: (907) 267-2419

Mr. Gary Byrne
Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association
104 Center Avenue, Suite 205
Kodiak, AK 99615

1/24/12


Dear Mr. Byrne:

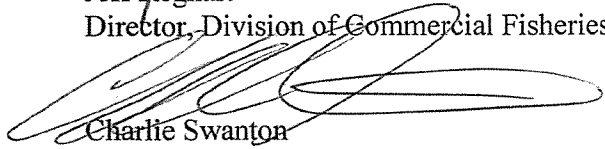
The Alaska Department of Fish and Game received the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association's (KRAA) *Project Pre-proposal for Karluk Lake Nutrient Enrichment* in March 2011 and provided KRAA with review comments in May 2011. The Department's review was not intended as a scientific evaluation of the merits of the project, but served to identify topics to be addressed or expanded upon in a full proposal. Since receiving the review, KRAA has worked with the Department to develop a proposal which includes information and analyses specified in staff review comments. The resulting document provides a description of the proposed project which is sufficient to allow scientific evaluation.

In our judgment, there are no foreseeable significant negative biological issues associated with the proposed Karluk Lake rehabilitation project. The proposed nutrient enrichment project will not interfere with the Department's ability to manage for sustainable fish and wildlife populations. We therefore recommend KRAA take the necessary steps to move forward with this project.

If additional information is needed, please contact Andrew Levi at andrew.levi@alaska.gov or (907) 267-2242.

Sincerely,


Jeff Regnart
Director, Division of Commercial Fisheries


Charlie Swanton
Director, Division of Sport Fish

Excerpt from the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge *Revised Comprehensive Conservation Plan* (2008)

Chapter 2: Management Direction

2.2.11.10 Fishery Restoration

Fishery restoration is any management action that increases fishery resources to allow full use of available habitat or to reach a population level based on historical biologic data. Although the goal of restoration is self-sustaining populations, situations may exist in which some form of fishery management or facilities could continue indefinitely.

Where fishery resources have been severely adversely affected, the Refuge will work with the State of Alaska, local tribes, and other partners to restore habitats and populations to appropriate, sustainable conditions. Restoration emphasis will focus on strategies that are the least intrusive to the ecosystem and that do not compromise the viability or genetic characteristics of the depleted population. This may include regulatory adjustments and/or evaluations of escapement goals.

ADF&G, in cooperation with the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association and the Refuge, has undertaken several restoration projects on Kodiak Refuge, including temporary actions such as the fertilization of Karluk Lake to restore zooplankton productivity for sockeye salmon and a temporary incubation facility in the upper Thumb River (Karluk drainage) to restore sockeye productivity. The Refuge will continue to support similar restoration actions provided they are compatible with Refuge purposes and the Refuge System mission.

**Kodiak/Aleutians Subsistence Regional Advisory Council
c/o U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road, MS 121
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
Phone: (907) 786-3888, Fax: (907) 786-3898
Toll Free: 1-800-478-1456**

OCT 19 2011

RAC KA004.TJ

Kevin Brennan, Director
Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association
104 Center Avenue, Suite 200
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Subject: Letter of Support for Karluk Lake Rehabilitation

Dear Mr. Brennan:

At our recent council meeting in Cold Bay (Sept. 20-21) our subsistence council discussed the problem of the precipitous decline of sockeye and Chinook salmon in the Karluk Lake drainage.

The Kodiak/Aleutians Regional Advisory Subsistence Council supports "Active Rehabilitation" of Karluk Lake salmon. We urge that this be conducted in an expedient manner, due to the long time line for recovery.

Karluk sockeye runs have not met return expectations for the last four years, which will place them as a "stock of concern" and result in more restrictive management. The smaller returns of sockeye to the west side of Kodiak may well reduce subsistence harvest available to the island's residents. The villages of Larsen Bay and Karluk, as well as remote residents on the west side, are particularly affected.

Chinook salmon returns have been so miserable that subsistence harvest has been closed in the river, and subsistence catches on the west side of the island have fallen as well.

The proposed nutrient program will benefit the entire aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem, as well as subsistence users. Biologists have observed increased bear numbers and reproductive success

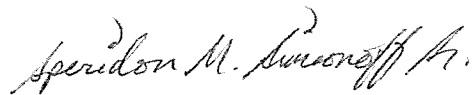
Mr. Kevin Brennan

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in the Karluk drainage as the salmon runs improved dramatically during the last nutrient enhancement project. That five-year effort increased salmon runs for 10 years. The project stopped when the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) lost its Division devoted to that task due to budget cuts.

Please use this letter of support in your efforts to assist the rehabilitation of Karluk Lake salmon stocks.

Sincerely,



Speridon (Mitch) Simeonoff
Chairman, Kodiak Aleutians
Regional Advisory Council

cc: Steven Honnold, ADF&G
Gary Wheeler, USFWS, Kodiak Refuge
Tom Jennings, USFWS, OSM
Mitch Ellis, USFWS, Chief of Refuges, AK Region
Geoff Haskett, USFWS, Regional Director, AK
Pete Probasco, USFWS, Assistant Regional Director, OSM



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

211 Fourth Street, Suite 110
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1172
(907) 586-2820
(907) 463-2545 Fax
E-Mail: ufa@ufa-fish.org
www.ufa-fish.org

December 8, 2011

Geoffrey Haskett
Director, Region 7
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road, MS 225
Anchorage, AK 99503-6199

Bud Cribley
State Director, Alaska
Bureau of Land Management
222 W. 7th Avenue #13
Anchorage, AK 99513

Mitch Ellis
Refuge Chief, Region 7
USFWS National Wildlife Refuge System
1011 East Tudor Road, MS 225
Anchorage, AK 99503-6199

Sue Masica
Director, Alaska Region
National Park Service
240 W. 5th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

Kevin McIver
Director, Region 10
U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802-1628

Dear Directors,

The United Fishermen of Alaska (UFA) recognizes that salmon are a foundational resource to many coastal Alaskan cultures, ecosystems, and economies. Alaska's coastal communities are often isolated, and to many, salmon represents the primary economic resource. The importance of salmon to Alaska's coastal residents over thousands of years is well established, from the archaeological evidence of its subsistence use to the role salmon management played in Alaska's petition for statehood. Today, healthy salmon returns support commercial, sport, and subsistence harvest, as well as vibrant coastal ecosystems and wildlife populations and the economic activities dependent upon these values.

The historic and present prominence of Alaska's salmon resource emphasizes the importance of its judicious stewardship and continued development. Alaska's salmon management and enhancement programs are recognized worldwide as successful, sustainable, and scientifically sound. Many of the programs that support stable and sustainable salmon runs are cooperative in nature. Agreements between the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and private non-profit Regional Aquaculture Associations (RAAs) formed under AS 16.10.380 have allowed partnerships which operate salmon hatcheries, staff weirs, conduct monitoring projects, and implement lake nutrient enrichment projects. ADF&G has also been party to lake nutrient enrichment efforts in cooperation with the Kodiak Island Borough, Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS).

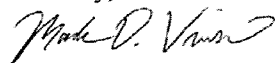
Nutrient enrichment programs are backed by a large body of scientific literature illustrating that they improve juvenile salmon rearing habitat, and have been implemented since the 1970s both as a means of salmon enhancement and to rehabilitate depressed salmon stocks. They have contributed to sustainable communities and economic development that directly benefits commercial fishermen, seafood processors, state and local governments which receive raw fish tax revenues, and the federal government through income tax. Areas and fisheries that could benefit from new or expanded enhancement projects, including nutrient enrichment, continue to be identified and potential projects in these areas merit serious consideration.

Federal lands represent a significant proportion of Alaska's coastal zone and salmonid nursery areas. Federal agencies holding coastal lands include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)¹, National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS)², USFS³, BLM⁴, and the National Park Service (NPS)⁵. As the primary land holder on most of Alaska's coastal salmon range, federal agencies are in a unique position to partner in conserving and developing sustainable salmon populations and securing the future of coastal communities.

UFA holds the position that responsible stewardship and development of Alaska's salmon resource is in the interest of the United States, the State of Alaska, and coastal Alaskan communities, and is consistent with the missions of both governmental and non-governmental entities. Furthermore, UFA supports nutrient enrichment as a scientifically proven and environmentally responsible means of salmon rehabilitation and enhancement, and supports implementation of nutrient enrichment projects that meet established biological, limnological, and economic criteria in coastal Alaskan freshwater systems residing both within and outside federal lands.

United Fishermen of Alaska is the largest statewide commercial fishing trade association, representing 37 commercial fishing organizations participating in fisheries throughout the state and its offshore federal waters.

Sincerely,



Mark Vinsel
Executive Director

Enclosure

Cc:

Jeffrey Jones, Office of Governor Sean Parnell
Commissioner Cora Campbell, Alaska Department of Fish and Game

¹ *The USFWS mission is to work with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.*

² *The NWRS mission is to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans.*

³ *The mission of the USFS is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.*

⁴ *The BLM mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.*

⁵ *NPS mission is to conserve the scenery, the natural and historic objects, and the wildlife in United States' national parks, and to provide for the public's enjoyment of these features in a manner that will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.*



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

211 Fourth Street, Suite 110
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1172
(907) 586-2820
(907) 463-2545 Fax
E-Mail: ufa@ufa-fish.org
www.ufa-fish.org

Resolution 2011-4

A RESOLUTION OF THE UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA SUPPORTING LAKE NUTRIENT ENRICHMENT AS A SALMON REHABILITATION AND ENHANCEMENT METHOD IN ALASKA

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska has benefited greatly from salmon enhancement and rehabilitation programs; and

WHEREAS, The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has a Lake Fertilization Policy built upon strong scientific research and intended to protect wild salmon populations and habitat; and

WHEREAS, there is a strong body of scientific literature recognizing lake nutrient enrichment as an effective method of improving sockeye salmon habitat, and thereby increasing sockeye salmon production; and

WHEREAS, lake nutrient enrichment has been successfully implemented by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and Alaskan Regional Aquaculture Associations for over thirty years to rehabilitate and enhance sockeye salmon production in Alaska; and

WHEREAS, Alaskan lake nutrient enrichment projects have contributed to sustainable fisheries and economic development that directly benefits commercial fishermen, seafood processors, and local governments which receive raw fish tax revenues; and

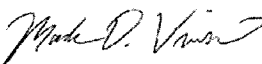
WHEREAS, lakes in which sockeye salmon production could benefit from short-term or long-term lake nutrient enrichment projects continue to be identified; and

WHEREAS, industry support will foster a regulatory culture open to scientific, unbiased consideration of new lake nutrient enrichment projects;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that United Fishermen of Alaska supports lake nutrient enrichment as a salmon rehabilitation and enhancement method in Alaska.

By UFA Board of Directors, October 27, 2011:


Arni Thomson, UFA President


Attest: Mark D. Vinsel, UFA Executive Director

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February 17, 2012

To: Kodiak Island Borough Assembly Members, Kodiak Island Borough Mayor Jerome Selby, and Kodiak Island Borough Manager Rick Gifford
Kodiak City Council Members, City of Kodiak Mayor Pat Branson, and Kodiak City Manager Aimee Kniazowski

Ladies and Gentleman:

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the issue of consolidating or unifying Kodiak at your joint work session on February 28, 2012.

A group of Kodiak citizens have organized a petition drive regarding this matter. We are currently circulating it in an effort to gauge interest in the study of consolidation or unification. At this time, it is a “public sentiment” petition since we are not requesting placement of the issue a general election ballot.

At our presentation we will explain our reasons behind the petition drive, and why we have chosen to follow this plan of action. We will keep the presentation short and to the point. Most importantly, we need your input and thoughts on the matter of forming a committee to study the idea of consolidation or unification.

We feel that the appointment of a task force of citizens to study the advantages and disadvantages of consolidation or unification is the most economical and expeditious manner in which to proceed. If the findings of this study show good cause to consolidate or unify, the next step would be to start formal proceedings to establish a Charter Commission.

The State Local Boundary Commission has made it clear the formation of a Charter Commission is not a trifling matter. They further state that it is important to carefully study the pros and cons of consolidation before initiating any formal petition development effort. We feel the appointment of a study group is a logical step if we are to meet their expectations.

Finally, we would like to request the Kodiak Island Borough Assembly members to offer an explanation regarding statements made in the 2012 Borough Strategic Plan, specifically line 290. Since the Assembly has made a point of stating you will “Continue to review and evaluate all options for providing superior services through consolidation, annexation, unification or other methods that may maximize efficiencies”, we need to know how this will be accomplished. Our idea is to establish a committee to study exactly what is stated in line 290. If this is not the method the Assembly was considering to accomplish the task, we would like to know how you are going to do it.

As the Administrator of the Study Consolidation of Kodiak group, I thank you for your time and look forward to meeting with you.

Sincerely,

Donna Vinton-Hurley
P O Box 864
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

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Marlar, Debra

From: Pat Branson [scokinc@ak.net]
Sent: Wednesday, January 11, 2012 9:30 AM
To: Kniaziowski, Aimee; Marlar, Debra
Subject: FW: Governor's Family Picnic

Maybe we could do this with the KIB? Pat

From: Erin Harrington [mailto:Erin_Harrington@legis.state.ak.us]
Sent: Wednesday, January 11, 2012 9:23 AM
To: Patricia Branson
Subject: Fwd: Governor's Family Picnic

Pat-
The City may want to make application on this.
Erin

Begin forwarded message:

From: Christine Marasigan <Christine_Marasigan@legis.state.ak.us>
Date: January 10, 2012 2:50:04 PM AKST
To: Erin Harrington <Erin_Harrington@legis.state.ak.us>
Subject: FW: Governor's Family Picnic

Wouldn't it be cool Kodiak was the additional community?

From: Brakes, Heather K (GOV) [<mailto:heather.brakes@alaska.gov>]
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2012 4:51 PM
To: Sen. John Coghill; Sen. Bettye Davis; Sen. Fred Dyson; Sen. Dennis Egan; Sen. Johnny Ellis; Sen. Hollis French; Sen. Cathy Giessel; Sen. Lyman Hoffman; Sen. Charlie Huggins; Sen. Albert Kookesh; Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. Linda Menard; Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Joe Paskvan; Sen. Bert Stedman; Sen. Gary Stevens; Sen. Joe Thomas; Sen. Tom Wagoner; Sen. Bill Wielechowski; Rep. Alan Austerman; Rep. Mike Chenault; Rep. Sharon Cissna; Rep. Mia Costello; Rep. Alan Dick; Rep. Mike Doogan; Rep. Bryce Edgmon; Rep. Anna Fairclough; Rep. Eric Feige; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Les Gara; Rep. Berta Gardner; Rep. Carl Gatto; Rep. Max Gruenberg; Rep. David Guttenberg; Rep. Mike Hawker; Rep. Bob Herron; Rep. Lindsey Holmes; Rep. Kyle Johansen; Rep. Craig Johnson; Rep. Reggie Joule; Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Beth Kerttula; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Bob Miller; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Cathy Munoz; Rep. Mark Neuman; Rep. Kurt Olson; Rep. Pete Petersen; Rep. Lance Pruitt; Rep. Dan Saddler; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Bill Stoltze; Rep. Bill Thomas; Rep. Steve Thompson; Rep. Chris Tuck; Rep. Peggy Wilson; Rep. Tammie Wilson
Subject: Governor's Family Picnic

Dear Senators and Representatives,

Governor Sean and First Lady Sandy Parnell are excited to offer the opportunity for an additional Alaskan community to host the Governor's Family Picnic in 2012. Four locations annually host the Governor's Family Picnic: Juneau, Fairbanks, Anchorage, and the Mat-Su. The Governor's Family Picnic celebrates one of the best things about Alaska – strong communities. Starting in 2012, the Governor and First Lady are introducing the opportunity for a different

Alaskan community to host the picnic each year. We are accepting proposals now through February 17, 2012.

<http://gov.alaska.gov/parnell/multimedia/governors-picnic/traveling-picnic.html>

Heather Brakes
Legislative Director
Office of Governor Sean Parnell

(907) 269.3031 Anchorage

(907) 465.4021 Juneau

(907) 723.3601 (cell)

Follow the Governor on Facebook



Governor Sean and First Lady Sandy Parnell are excited to offer the opportunity for an additional Alaskan community to host the Governor's Family Picnic in 2012. Four locations annually host the Governor's Family Picnic: Juneau, Fairbanks, Anchorage, and the Mat-Su. The Governor's Family Picnic celebrates one of the best things about Alaska – strong communities. Starting in 2012, the Governor and First Lady are introducing the opportunity for a different Alaskan community to host the picnic each year. We are accepting proposals now through February 17, 2012.

In accordance with the Governor's Family Picnic this event is:

- Free, non-partisan event that is open to the public
- May not be funded by government funds (federal, state, or city)
- No business transactions may occur
- All food, beverages, and activities are free and available to the public
- Paid for with money raised by the community through fundraising
- Sponsorship in the form of financial or in-kind donations may be accepted
- The community hosting the event is responsible for planning (location, program, event details, etc.) and nominating the local committee members
- The Governor's office will provide a liaison to coordinate with the community's picnic committee



We encourage each community to tailor a picnic proposal to the uniqueness of their community. The Governor's Family Picnic will be celebrated in a different Alaskan community each year. We look forward to seeing our neighbors across the state. Please fill out the form below to be considered to host the Governor's Family Picnic in 2012.

Picnic Form

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Below is the online form to request to host a Governor's Family Picnic in your area. You can also **download a copy of the form** and fax it to 907-465-3532 Att: 2012 Governor's Family Picnic or mail it to Office of the Governor, 2012 Governor's Family Picnic, P.O. Box 110001 Juneau, AK 99811.

NOTE: It is recommended that you use a separate document to record the information and then copy it into the form.

email address: Leave this field email-address blank:

Homepage: Leave this field homepage blank:

URL: Leave this field url blank:

Comment: Leave this field comment blank:

Community submitting proposal*

Picnic Committee Chair

First Name and Last Name*

Email*

Phone Number*

Address*

Proposed location of event*

Proposed menu*

Program / Agenda*

Family Activities

Estimated Attendance*

Describe what will make your picnic unique to your community

Submit Picnic Application

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Kodiak Island Borough
710 Mill Bay Road, Rm. 101
Kodiak, AK 99615
907.486.9310



City of Kodiak
710 Mill Bay Road, Rm. 220
Kodiak, AK 99615
907.486.8636

January 17, 2012

Dear:

The past few years, the Kodiak Island Borough and the City of Kodiak have jointly held Legislative Receptions in Juneau. Due to tight budgets, both entities have eliminated funding for this event in their 2012 Budgets. Instead, the Borough and the City are seeking business partners who are interested in being featured as sponsors for a Kodiak Island Community Reception. Usually, more than one-half of the Legislature attends, as well as Commissioners, administrative personnel, and occasionally the Governor. This is an excellent opportunity to be visible with Alaska's decision makers and help represent the Kodiak Island and to discuss projects and business ventures. The event is scheduled on March 21, 2012, 6 to 8 p.m., at the Treadwell Ballroom of the Baranof Hotel.

Sponsors will be featured with signs and are welcome to bring a poster board size display of a requested project or information about your business. A budget for this reception is enclosed. We are seeking both cash and seafood sponsors from the seafood industry. The type of seafood and quantity is based on last year's reception and is listed in the enclosed budget.

Since the donations are to the City and Borough, they are tax deductible contributions and a letter of receipt will be issued by the Kodiak Island Borough. If you wish to participate in this event, please inform the Borough Clerk's Office at 486-9310. We anticipate that the 2012 reception will showcase the very best that Kodiak Island has to offer and the entire community will benefit from the goodwill and friendships generated at this event. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jerome M. Selby". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Jerome M. Selby, Mayor
Kodiak Island Borough

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pat Branson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Pat Branson, Mayor
City of Kodiak

Encl. Cost Estimate

**2012 JUNEAU LEGISLATIVE RECEPTION
COST ESTIMATE**

Seafood	Lbs.	Cost
King Crab	250	\$5,000
Halibut	100	\$1,200
Scallops	50	\$ 800
Salmon	100	<u>\$ 800</u>
		Subtotal
		<u>\$7,800</u>
Other costs:		
Freight		\$ 600
Food Preparation Cost		\$1,200
Hors d'oeuvres		\$2,500
Room rental, gratuity, etc.		\$1,200
		Total
		<u>\$13,300</u>